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Simplified Politics as to Labor. Ohio is the State referred to in the

subjoined extract from a recent despatch to the New York Tribune

" Now the State is alive with labor leaders, actively at work against Mr. Tarr and showing hostility to Mr. ROOSEVELT and everything which has the sanction of the President. Ohio is a union labor State. From many other parts of the Union

comes information similar to this, from a Denver despatch to the Evening Post "The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly yester day adopted resolutions regretting the attitude taken by President ROOSEVELT against MOYER and HATWOOD, Western Federation officials now awaiting trial at Boise, Idaho, on the charge of complicity in the assassination of ex-Gov. STEUNEN-

BERG. The President was censured for giving his views on the men. A communication suggesting that the body form itself into a permanent Moyer-Haywood protest committee was ordered placed

Can any honest minded student of history withhold the frank admission that NAPOLEON, having led the mob to the Tuileries, and having sacked the Palais Royal on the way, was entirely justified in giving them grape and canister in obedience to the dictates of his conscience?

It is, moreover, entirely consistent with the well established principles of Secretary TAFT that there should be no concession to a privileged class, no condonation of felony for the propitiation of votes.

Evidently the plan is that Mr. TAFT shall not be embarrassed by Labor. This is noble, even if it is rough on MOYER and HAYWOOD.

A Big Job.

An important special commission meets in Washington this week. This is the Inland Waterways Commission, whose work will be to consider and report upon all available and potential watercourses throughout the country by the use and conservation of which the cost of traffic can be cheapened or the facilities for transportation be increased.

The country has already expended an enormous amount of money for the improvement of rivers and harbors, but the enterprises resulting from these appropriations have been as a rule entirely local, sporadic and devoid of connection with or relation to each other. It is now proposed to devise, if possible, harmonious and comprehensive systems of communication and outlet by means of canals or improved river channels. Presumably much attention will be given to the Mississippi River as the central feature in a huge system in the middle West The plan and purpose of the investigawas broadly yet concisely stated by Mr. Roosevelt in a letter written a few weeks ago to Representative BUR-Too, chairman of the Rivers and Hars Committee, and also a member of the Inland Waterways Commission. The

President there said: It is becoming clear that our streams should b on dered and conserved as great natural resources. Works designed to control our waterways have thus far asually been undertaken for a single purpose, such as the improvement of navigation, the de velopment of power, the irrigation of arid lands tection of lowlands from floods, or to supply for domestic and manufacturing purposes While the rights of the people to these and similar of water must be respected, the time has come nerging local projects and uses of the inland waters in a comprehensive plan designed for the benealt of the entire country. Such a plan should consider and include all the uses to which stream may be put, and should bring together and coordi the points of view of all users of water. The task involved in the full and orderly development and control of the river systems of the United States is a great one, yet it is certainly not too great for approach. The results which it seems to promise are even greater.

This is a large and extremely important undertaking. It will be a huge job to bring Cheesequake and "Fourteen feet through the Valley" into an effective correlation.

Colonies or Dependencies?

The terms "colony" and "colonial" have ce in the lexicon of American political administration. Yet the fact that have a little collection of insular sions, noncontiguous territories, a ehold in perpetuity in Panama, a right of Intervention in Cuba and an object of disinterested benevolence in Santo Domingo, to say nothing of what the fates may yet pitch into our windows or leave on our doorsteps, makes those terms convenient and they are appearing more and more frequently.

This is illustrated in the meeting last week of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, where the special ipterest of an evening centred in a discussion of "American Colonial Policies." The United States has neither colonies nor a colonial policy. We have an assortment of dependencies, but no policy for their administration. Our nearest approach to a policy is no more than a general scheme of good intentions controlled mainly by an immediate political expediency. Our agents in the execution of this scheme are changed with deplorable frequency, and the operation of our good intentions is always limited and often frustrated by the

activities of selfish interests. At this meeting of the academy Senator BEVERIDGE declared that the men whom we send out as local administrators in our "colonies" "must be themselves the highest examples of our civil-

ization." This is a sound proposition as far as it goes, but it is utterly inadequate as a solution of our various problems. Behind the "example" there should be a definite national policy, and the appointee should be assigned to his post for a period of years instead of a than his fellows, who was wiser than his term of a few months. Mr. TAFT's great critics, who was slow to take offence and achievements in the Philippines ex- to wound and quick to explain and fortended over a little more than two years. give, and who bore his burden, like his He was recalled at the very beginning of his greatest usefulness. The work of BEERMAN WINTHROP in Porto Rico has been worthy of a far larger attention and approval than it has received. He holds the service record, two years and eight months, as an American Civil Governor in a dependency. He now leaves an important post for which he has shown himself peculiarly fitted to take a place which scores of men could suc-

According to Mr. BEVERIDGE General Wood is our prize administrator of dependencies. His service as Governor of Cuba extended over a period of two years and five months. He left in Cuba, according to Mr. BEVERIDGE, a record the brilliancy of which is rivalled only by that of Lord CROMER in Egypt. Many men to whom words mean less and facts mean more than they do to Mr. BEVER-IDGE do not see the fitness of such a comparison. Lord CROMER built on a foundation of his own laying. General Wood built on foundations laid by others, and carried out a policy formulated by others. CROMER built steadily and systematically for nearly twenty-five years, and when he laid down his work left behind him a structure which gives every promise of endurance. Of the Cuban State, said to have been erected by General Wood, Mr. BEVERIDGE is obliged to say that "it was built in a day and demo!ished in a day."

cessfully fill.

The particular name which we give to these institutions is perhaps a matter of no very great importance. It is, however, of immeasurable importance to us and to them that we should pursue some definite policy by which our attitude toward them and our conduct of their affairs shall be regulated. It is of equal importance that the official agents intrusted with the administration of their affairs should be changed much less frequently than has been the practice. In this respect we may well take a leaf from England's book of experience in the control of colonies and dependencies.

The Lincoln Letter to Carl Schurz.

In the political campaigns in which the late CARL SCHURZ took part as a free lance after leaving the Cabinet his opponents sometimes quoted, as relevant to the charge that he was addicted to scolding and impracticable, the famous letter in which President LINCOLN pointedly said, after acknowledging the receipt of a bill of particulars from General SCHURZ demonstrating that the Administration was a failure:

Be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have 'heart in it' that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing

The words quoted referred to a suggestion of the President's correspondent that the help of men who were not Republicans be accepted, provided they had heart in it." We find in McClure's Magazine for May a passage in the Schurz memoirs explaining how the offending letter to Mr. LINCOLN came to be written and seeking to break the force of the severe rejoinder by an account of a subsequent interview with Mr. LINCOLN at his request.

The writer says that he communicated his views of the policy of the Administration and of what ought to be done to turn failure into success because Mr. LINCOLN when CARL SCHURZ joined the army asked him to write freely whenever he had anything to say that the President ought to know. Visits to Washington had discouraged the young volunteer soldier who had been Minister to Spain before the war. Public men at the capital with whom he talked were losing hope and there was clamor for successes in the field. Sharing the general gloom, SCHURZ "wrote from my camp to Mr. LINCOLN giving voice to the widespread anxiety as I understood and felt " He did not remember afterward all the letter contained, but he did recall that he said the President had made some unfortunate appointments of men whose hearts were not in the struggle. "Perhaps," admits the writer of the memoirs, "I intimated, also, that the Government had been too lax in that respect."

In the interview which President LIN-COLN had with General SCHURZ after the rebuke had been administered Mr. LIN-COLN was cordial, "as of old." Slapping SCHURZ on the knee, as they sat with chairs drawn up to the grate fire in "the little room upstairs," Mr. LINCOLN opened the proceedings in a tone of gentle resentment:

" Now, tell me, young man, whether you really think that I am as poor a fellow as you have made

ne out in your letter." The writer of the memoirs allows that e was disconcerted. After a while he 'gathered up" his wits, apologized for the pain he had caused Mr. LINCOLN and explained why he had felt himself called pour his advice into the President's ear. To which Mr. LINCOLN rejoined: "Now, let me tell you all about it." Then he told his visitor of his embarrassments, the attacks upon him and the difficulty of doing the right thing and pleasing everybody, winding up with another

slap on the knee and exclaiming: " Didn't I give It to you hard in my letter? Didn't 1? But it didn't hurt, did it? I did not mean it to, and therefore I wanted you to come so quickly."

General SCHURZ asked if he should write again. "Why, certainly," said Mr. LINCOLN. And the writer of the memoirs deposes that "we parted better friends than ever." It has only been proved in this posthumous paper that Mr. LINCOLN had cause for the resentment which he expressed in the letter of rebuke. Mr. SCHURZ had assumed to complain, criticise, condemn and advisé without knowing the President's troubles or the hoped to accomplish much good by this remedies he had sought for them. Mr. LINCOLN took him behind the scenes and made all clear. It is only justice to Mr. enthusiast. It will be interesting to SCHURZ to suppose that he realized the | watch the progress of the English effort liberty he had taken with the great man to end a nuisance. Judging from the

looms larger, as he always does in such of Miss Robertson's well meant but ill personal recitals and confidences. The human note is accentuated. He appears as the man who had "heart in it" more nonors, meekly.

The Boston Point of View.

At a meeting in Faneuil Hall to boom the Boston Old Home Week celebration Bishop LAWRENCE said that "people in the West do not always sympathize with the Boston point of view. By coming to us they can catch our point of view and understand us better." Now one Trimountain philosopher holds that the Boston point of view is easy to catch, that the true effigy of Boston is painted in this Boston sign:

" Laundry and Library. "Cleanliness and culture!" cries the ecstatic philosopher. "Front and culcher," sneers the barbarian within the gates. Harvard itself, that ancient shrine of the Boston Brahmins, has been flooded with ungodly jeerers from Manhattan and the West, who think they see the Boston point of view and love to throw things at it. Whatever Boston's eccentricities may be, it is still the site of the Parker House; and we hereby give a public admonition to the young caitiff who cries in the Harvard Lampoon.

Ship me somewhere miles from Boston, where the best is like the worst, Where there ain't no talk of ethics, and a me can quench a thirst

For Noo York is callin', callin'- and my joy shall be complete Somewhere by the Lights of Broadway, miles and miles from Beacon street!

> " On the road from old Back Bay, On the road and miles away! With our 'eads all full of culturewhen we turned and ran away! On the road from old Back Bay, Where the hoss cars stick all day And the dust blows up like thunde outer Copley crost the way!

Persons that would leave the beanpots and brown bread of culture for the lobsters and limelights of vice should be forcibly detained by the town constable and made to like the Boston point of view. They can't see "the narrow centre and point of virtue without a reel and stagger to the circumference." But the Westerners, and even New Yorkers who like a rural life for a change, will make no mistake if they go to the Old Home Week show next summer. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Toad Hill, the dedication of a boat house on Billington Sea, could not be more "festal" and engaging. The Boston point of view will be illustrated by "bonfires on Blue Hill and other high elevations in Boston and suburbs," by a concert by consolidated bands on the Common, by wheelmen's outings, by evening band concerts, by a "firemen's sions and a carnival. There will be "literary exercises" to burn. A full line of Governors and Mayors will be on exhibition. There will be mobilization of Ancients And the best is kept for the last. The crown and summit of the show will be Baked Beans Day. In the words of INCREASE MATHER MUGG'S "Ode of Welcome," an advance copy of which

lies before us: Hall, ye that come from far, To visit loved familiar scenes, To taste again the blessed beans And quaff the soda at the Spat"

Old Home Week should be attended by millions. Do not forget that the semicolon has been repealed.

Endless Chain Nuisances.

Although the fraud has been exposed many times within the last three years, the prayer chain incorrectly attributed to the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts is still in being, frightening some persons and bothering a good many. Newspaper appeals, personal letters and every other effort made by Bishop LAWRENCE to stay its progress have proved ineffectual. The gullible and timorous religious public is sufficiently large to keep the letters going. So far no hope of money gain for any one has seemed to animate the perpetuators of this senseless enterprise, and for that reason its persistence is all the more interesting.

A somewhat similer but far more serious chain, or as the English term it "snowball" letter, is causing great injury to the Barnardo Homes, one of the notable charities of London. Some time prior to Dr. BARNARDO'S death, in 1905, a Miss Robertson, being sincerely interested in the welfare of his philanthropic work, sent out an appeal for aid without consulting the management of the Homes. The original letters contained the usual request that copies be mailed to friends of the recipients. In its first form the letter was not entirely unobjectionable, but since Dr. BARNARDO's death the phraseology has been changed, and now, in the words of the managers of the upon to send the bill of particulars and Homes, it is "highly misleading and actually doing harm." One of the allegations in the letter now circulating is that the Homes must close their doors, which is directly contrary to the fact.

So serious has been the effect of this chain letter that the Homes have been obliged to advertise to counteract it. Recently in the London Times the council of the charity declares its desire to put the letter out of circulation entirely, and says it "will take it as a favor if all readers of the Times will aid in the endeavor.' While the missive has had wide circulation its results seem to have been scant. for the council says "support is urgently needed." The work of the Homes is very great, 8,000 boys and girls being cared for in them and the daily food bill alone

being \$1,200. The Barnardo letter was not inspired by malice or ill will, but its originator agency. The prayer chain may have been the work of a joker or of a religious and was rather ashamed of himself and experience of Bishop LAWRENCE, it is

willing to confess he had made the Presi- likely to be a long time before the council dent out "a poor fellow." Mr. LINCOLN of the Barnardo Homes hears the last

Our national conventions are growing more and more like our racecourses, where to the knowing ones there are few surprises.—Colonel HENRY WAT-

of the local tracks.

advised attempt to fill the treasury.

TERSON The Colonel is evidently not a frequenter

The spirit of Captain John Smith is marching on. Is this a sly reflection upon the arrangeents at Jamestown to feed visitors?

Sir WILLIAM TRELOAR, Lord Mayor of London, who has eaten 150 public dinners in six months, has found them "enjoyable, healthy functions." Sir WILLIAM confines himself to vegetables when the heavy dishes come on, and speaks extemporaneously as the spirit moves him. What he has to say about after dinner speaking we commend to some of our tough old regulars:

" I do not begin to prepare my speech until I am on my legs. Some men ruin their digestion and mselves all the legitimate pleasure which should be derived from a good dinner because they are thinking over jokes and claborating epigrams

It is a mournful fact that some of the men who compose the stock company of our after dinner speakers and are called upon in turn to aid the digestion of others lamentably fail because they believe it to be their duty to shine as wits with the unwinking effulgence of an arc light. They labor through their jokes with faces contracted by the strain of recalling the point and sit down only when they have done their time and "done up" those who have heard the jokes before. They become callous to human suffering, and acknowledge no age limit. Theirs is a profession which "hardens a' within and petrifies the feeling." It ought to be regulated by encouraging the old offenders to retire and developing shy new talent

Where is Dr. SVEN HEDIN? The next news from him will be awaited with all the more interest because at present we know nothing of his whereabouts.

After his visit to the Tashi Lama in Shigatse he went on down the Sanpo River, when he was suddenly confronted by a delegation from Lhasa which forbade him to travel any further in the direction of that city. Thereupon he disappeared from view and we know nothing of him unless there is truth in the report of the Allahabad Pioneer that he intended to make his way to India through the lower-Sanpo valley. In this case he has doubtless endeavored to circumvent Lhasa through the southern mountains, returning to the Sanpo furthe

If the report is true, it is certainly as ambitious and perhaps a dangerous project. The Sanpo is the upper part of the Brahma putra. Just before the river reaches India passes through a mountain stretch of 150 miles, where no explorer has seen it Every traveller has been prevented from completing this last link in the survey of the great river by the hostility of the Mishmi tribe, which has thus far kept all white mer out of its long valley.

The Scottish Geographical Society last year petitioned the Indian Government to send a party to complete the survey of the Brahmaputra. No action has yet been taken, and it will be another feather in the cap of the great explorer if he should be muster and playout," by fishermen's able to dispel the mystery which still invests races, swimming contests, trolley excur- a part of the course of one of the famous rivers of the world

In the latest issue of the American Federationist, the official publication of the the militia and automobilization of the American Federation of Labor, there appear

Men of labor, no wage reduction Resist every attempt to reduce wages

It is better to resist [wage reductions] and los Labor has firmly resolved and unalterably d ermined to resist wage reductions, no matter if t reductions are offered as 'a way out' of financia

From this it might be inferred that labor leaders are disposed to share Mr. James J. HILL's apprehension of what he calls a "healthful relaxation" in industrial circles Admitting that such a relaxation is possible if not probable, among its most active and direct causes are the present high rate of wages and the high cost of material due to high wages. Assuming the occurrence of a period of relaxation, what is labor's policy? A falling off of orders means a curtailment of output, and that means either that a smaller number of men will be employed at present rates, while some are thrown out of employment, or that the present number may be employed at lower rates. If the time comes when, as Mr. HILL says, "there will be two jobs for three men instead of three jobs for two men," is it to be inferred from these official precepts that labor would rather see two men working at present wage rates and one man out of employment than to see three men making at least a fair provision for the needs of their families?

Distance Tariffs.

From the Railway Age. So great is the element of joint cost in transportation that to ascertain the expense of any specific act of transport is an absolute imsibility. It is equally impossible to say what are the comparative costs of hauling a ton of coal and a ton of merchandise one mile and to say what are the comparative costs of hauling a ton of pig iron one mile and of hauling it two miles. It is plain, nevertheless, that under precisely similar conditions it does cost more -although nobody can tell how two miles than one mile.

much more to haul a ton of any commodity With this one bald fact as their justification legislatures and commissions in all parts the country are busily engaged in endeavoring to reduce rates to a distance basis The effects this policy will produce, if carried to its logical conclusion, must be patent to every far seeing man. The more closely rates tend to a distance basis the more diffi cult does it become for commodities to move from the immediate regions where they are produced. The comparative disregard by American railways of distance as a factor in rate making has tended to open to the producers of every section the markets of the entire United States and of the world and to enable consumers to buy wherever commodi-

ties can be produced to the best advantage. Distance tariffs will tend to compel each community to produce all it consumes and sume all it produces, and to destroy that division of labor on a grand scale which has contributed more to promote the industrial progress and prosperity of the United States

A Spring Idyl. Aught else would be but treason All mankind has good reason To bless the gladsome season Of planked strawberries

To cooling fountains hiking Sweet maldens now are piking. To sip with deathless liking Their ice cream book beer Though appetites have faded

In spite of food paraded

Our palates, winter jaded,

Shad shortcake pleases. These lines are mixed up sadly, I would unravel gladly Save that I have it badly That tired spring feeling.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

CONCERNING WILLIAM.

Paris, April 20 .- "They are both of them great men and the most interesting figures on the stage of our time. Of course w have known the Emperor much longer; he is to us a much more familiar problem; but your President has, certainly for the last four years, challenged the attention of all our political economists more absorbingly than any other living personality. The language is that of a political econd mist whose station and consequence are such that he must be nameless, but whose views are perhaps none the less interesting because his identity is veiled.

"Both," he continued, "are men of un bounded ambition; and, if you will pardon the remark, neither has any great delicacy or sense of nicety as to the means which he employs in order to gratify that ambition. Those of us for whom the attentive scrutiny of the Wilhelmstrasse is an unceasing obligation have long since concluded that German Weltpolitik has lost nothing of its dishonor since Bismarck relinquished his grasp and that the theory and practice of 1870 are to-day just as much in force as ever. The difference is perhaps that Bismarck did his master's lying for him. whereas William brooks no service in that or in any other of his singular activities.

"The intensely autocratic temperamen of the German Emperor no longer causes us as much alarm as it did some years ago We understand him better; and as he has matured he has lost the unexpectedness which was his most disturbing characteristic. If he had the navy which he is extorting from the German people we know precisely what he would do. He would land a German army in England without the delay of an hour that could be avoided. To-day it is impossible; but in the to-morrow of nations it will be easy. It is not France that has to fear Germany. Mr. Delcassé never understood the Emperor's tactics. Neither did Mr. Rouvier. We all had the wool pulled over our eves a year ago; but since the elections we see clearer and we know how the German Socialists came by their downfall. So does Herr Bebel; but too late; the Socialist element can never again, in William's lifetime, regain the ascendency it enjoyed a brief year ago. And in the meantime he will have his navy.

"Woe betide England when he does. Do you imagine that if Palmerston or Disraeli were alive Germany would be allowed to build a navy for the openly avowed purpose of crushing England? Not a bit of it. Either of them would have seized the Kiel canal as soon as it was opened and then have explained why. Unless France and America interfere, England is doomed. She is doomed anyhow. Internal decay will accomplish her end if her enemies from without delay long enough. Campbell-Bannerman is what your American newspapers describe Mr. Bryan to be. The ountry has no power of resistance. The lowest kind of politics distracts her and sans her substance. Even the idea of a tunnel from Dover to Calais has given her a congestive chill. Mr. Haldane is busy extinguishing what remains of her army and she will never again know what it is to have an army. Tweedmouth is the one element of courage and common sense and his notion of maintaining the standard of the navy is met with only half hearted ecognition by the English public.

"But to come back to your extraordinary resident. He appears to have the entire American proletariat at his feet, just as, when any real test is made, the German Emperor is found to have the entire German proletariat at his feet. The reason is the same. Since Mr. Roosevelt came into office the Americans have enjoyed the most wonderful prosperity. No period in Germany's history ever even remotely approached the astounding productivity of he reign of William. Indeed, we can compare it only with America. The recent fortunes of Germany are colossal, and in the rage for luxury and for the acquisition of works of art-the insatiable appetite for the appearances of virtuosity-the Germans are the only competitors of the Americans. Only two nations in the world ouy works of art and I have named them.

"Wages are enormously high in Germany The working classes, to a man, attribute their prosperity to the Emperor. There is no question about the relations of your President to the working people of America. We know it here to our cost, because every move that he has made has been instantly reflected in the attitude of French labor. No well informed person thinks otherwise But if you will pardon me, William is a much wiser and a much more subtle statesman than your Theodore. Look at the machiavellian arrangement that he has just made with his friend Herr Ballin. See 4 how wisely, how magisterially, the absurd pretensions of German labor unions have as the rival fling of irresponsible soreheads sands of English coolies into the German docks. I borrow the offensive word 'coolies' from the English protective newspapers. It is as effective as it is unpleasant. The German mercantile marine is not paralyzed by disaffected labor and the machinations of professional agitators, and England gets such an object lesson in the imbecility of free trade as she has never had before. It is William who has done this, William alone, and not Herr Ballin, England's unemployed are looking with hungry eyes across the North Sea to Germany's prosperous shores, but they will look in vain. When the Emperor's lesson has been duly inculcated and when labor makes known that it has had enough the 'coolies' will go back to their homes and resume the practice of starvation on an anti-tariff basis. For every step that William takes to build up Germany's trade and to add to the strength of her merchant fleet he gets a battleship for William. And how he has piled up the wealth of the Germans! Is it any wonder that they adore him? Any wonder that they will listen to no man who contends that when occasion offers he will lie, cheat and stoop to the basest artifices of the demagogue and the dishonest politician?

"The portentous edifice of wealth and power which the policies of your McKinley and your Roosevelt have erected in America fills us all with a grave but indefinable apprehension. We feel the effect more sharply more persuasively with every month that passes and we marvel where it is all to end. We love you all deeply and with unaffected sincerity. Indeed, I may say to you frankly that it is much the wisest course that there is for us to pursue.

"I have just been reading in an English newspaper an article which raises a grave question as to the sanity of your President. There has not been for a long time any question of the insanity of the Emperor William. So far the intellectual lesions of the latter have been mainly beneficent. All Germany is a refutation of any other theory. Does not every industry in America, every material interest in your country. and in every part of it, bear witness to the propitiousness of the aberrations of Mr. Roosevelt? Would that our respected and beloved Fallières had a taint of his ailment!"

His Style.

Knicker-Does Jones put his shoulder to the Bocker-No; he puts his thumb to the tack ham

WHAT MUST MR. BRYCE HAVE THOUGHT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I sat istening, under conditions that happily promoted physical comfort, to the President's reading of the last part of his yesterday's address I repeatedly asked myself: "For

whom did he write it?" Nearly all that he said of the rights, liberes, privileges and immunities of the inhabtants of our country, the cornerstone of our political institutions, the position of the individual man and woman, the security of individual property, the exclusion of plutocratic government and mob government would have been pertinent if said by half a hundred Governors of the several States. Even they would not have spoken by authority unless half a hundred' Legislatures and as many State Judiciaries had stood around giving assent

Certainly the last half of the oration was not written for the diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments who were present and were perfectly familiar with the federal character of our political institutions and the part the President has therein. The British Ambassador has made three large volumes exhibiting how much of the Government at Washington is national and how much is federal; that the House is national and not federal in the source of its powers; that the Senate is purely federal; that the President a mixture of both, and the whole Governnent at Washington is national in the operation of its powers while it is federal in rela ion to the extent of its powers.

The Ambassadors and Ministers present a well as the subordinates of the diplomatic corps are to be presumed to be familiar with the "Federalist" as a textbook, and thus to know the limitations of the President's rights duties and powers. Many of them represent federated States like the United States, as for example, the German, Austrian and the Swiss The President could not have written his oraion to persuade them that he, or the Wash ington Government, has controlled, is respon sible for or can accomplish in the future the things of which he discoursed.

Therefore that part of the speech must have een written as a partisan effort to influence Presidential nomination and election nex

vear It would be interesting could we see the comments on that portion of the President's oration which the diplomats will write to their respective Governments. They well know that such tall talk by a President has been indulged in only within half a dozen years, and that President Roosevelt is the Columbus, the Walter Raleigh, the John Smith and the Pochahonias of the whole theory Until he came into the White House no President ever believed or taught others to be lieve that the guarantee and security of the individual liberties of the people of the several States of the United States, protection against mobs and plutocrats, depended on such frail support as a regulation of "commerce among the States." LISTENER.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 27.

THE DUBLIN EXPOSITION. Denial That its Prospects Are Enshrouded

in Gloom. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw in THE SUN, but it is not so that there is gloom" over the Dublin Irish International Exhibition, which is to open early next month For more than six years I have made my home in Dublin and am but recently arrived in the United States direct from that city The exhibition there this year is an attraction unusual in many ways, not the least of which is its fully prepared readiness to receive the

public at the time appointed for opening. That there should be on enterprise by any friend of Ireland is beyond inderstanding. That there is opposition, and that a boycott is threatened by "half the population of Ireland," are alike irresponsible vaporings. No manufacturer, business man or responsible citizen of Ireland but is keeply conscious of the great benefits this exhibition will bestow upon the entire population, while giving such place and prominence to Irish industries as has never before been attempted. This feature alone, I feel safe in asserting, will be a revelation to the world outside Ire land, and prove a great stimulus to the industrial spirit now fully awakened in the Irish

distrial spirit now fully awakened in the Irish people at home.

The fine art display at the Dublin exhibition this year will excel anything of the kind ever seen before in the United Kingdom. Loans from the most exclusive and carefully selected private galleries in the three kingdoms will be a feature and afford artists, art lovers and students an opportunity the scope of which has never before been equalled, and may not be duplicated within the present or succeeding generations.

As to dissensions in the management, "importation from England of caterers, musicians," &c., alleged in The Sun story against James Shanks, chief executive officer of the exhibition, let me assure you and the readers of The Sun that it is not true. Rumors of such and consequent "gloom" as to exhibition are provided as to exhibition for the exhibition are not recovered.

such and consequent uch and consequent "gloom" as to exhibi-ion prospects are put forward at this time

enterprise the state of the sta six months, will reward richly all who go trot the United States to visit it, or tourists wh can readily embrace it in their Europea itherary, taking it in either going or return ing, doing the other attractions in the "islan of sains and scholars." W. Johnson Lewis. NEW YORK, April 29.

Tribal Organization of the Amerinds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Just a litt or, not of your making but of your quotation, n the matter of "werowance" in your editorial of to day on old Indian words preserved in the lan-guage: "In the monarchic form of government of the Virginia Algonquians." There wasn't any onarchy among the American Indian peoples. Theirs was the purest democracy, the chiefs being elected and deposed.

The early settlers of Virginia, being used to udalism, interpreted the governmental relations of the Indians in terms of feudalism, but they were wrong. Before there can be a monarch (one uler) the old tribal organization must be broken ip, for that contemplates two rulers, one for each chratry in the tribe, like the two consuls of Rome. Before this can be broken up there must be descent in the male line, and before descent in the male line can be recognized there must be private property. In me American Indian tribe at the landing of the white man was there more than the mere beginning of such a transition. The process has been

practically identical all over the world. enturies more, if their development had not been interrupted, feuffallsm would have been adop America: first, without doubt, among the Six Na-tions. At any rate, there wasn't any "Emperour of Virginia," as King Jamle fondly imagined.

BROOKLYN, April 28.

New Prandial Diversion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At dinner

table the other day the question came up as to what English word could be found having the most meanings, it being understood that all should be prounced alike, although they might be spelled differently. The following was offered: Bore, a nulsance. Bore, the inside of a gun

Bore, a tidal wave. Bore, carried. Boer, one of the Boer people Can any one beat this?

Boar, the male of the hog family. YONKERS, April 29.

An Italian Burbank From the London Globe Italy has produced a new cereal for bread makin

ourposes that is attracting a good deal of popular itention. A public test was made the other day at Mesbrino of baking bread from flour of the grain, which is named Olco Cafro, and has been developed by a priest of the name of Candeo. The bread was pronounced to be palatable, light, and, mixed with one third of wheaten flour, is declared to make a sustaining food at very low price. Be aldes this, the "inventor" says that its general use would do away with the pellagra in Italy.

AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

European Armies Experimenting With a Self-Loading Rapid Fire Weapon.

The self-loading or automatic musket is now being seriously considered as the infantry arm of the future. The equipment of the great armies of the world with an improved rifle is hardly completed when the mechanics begin work on a new weapon. At the recent examinations of the German War Academy the automatic rifle was one of the themes for discussion. The piece now on trial has a magazine holding ten cartridges; the recoil is utilized to load and cock. Consequently the soldier can remain quietly in position, never removing his eye from the target, and fire his ten shots

The advantages are that the soldier with the automatic gun can aim more quietly and securely, as there is no recoil to the arm. He need not move his arm or body, and his position is better screened from the view of the enemy. At the long ranges now used in battle the movements of the musket or of the soldier's body often convey to the enemy the only clue to range and direction.

Finally, the automatic gun insures a rapid fire similar to that of machine guns, with a aim more accurate than that of the present

The only disadvantage is the danger that the ammunition may be fired away too soon, but this can be prevented by proper training in so-called fire discipline or fire control Even with the present arm the soldier can fire away all his ammunition in a few minutes.

The first battle, however, usually teaches him

the great disadvantage of being without ammunition in an action.

An army with a superior weapon for one regarded as superior) has a great advantage in confidence and will feel itself stronger. For all these reasons the introduction of a self-loading musket is only a question of

France is reported to have perfected as utomatic gun, and Germany has been a work on one for years. In Italy an automati musket holding twenty-five charges in the magazine has been proposed. A regiment in defending a position with the present gun of six cartridges in the magazine can fire in two minutes about 432,000 shots, whereas one armed with the self-loading piece of twentyfive cartridges in the magazine could fire in

the same time 1,125,000 shots.

UTICA'S BLACK HAND. A Pangerous Remedy That Worked Surprising Results.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Contin ual cutting and shooting affrays occurred among the Italian residents of this city in spite of heavy fines and long terms of imprison-ment imposed in all the cases that came before the City Judge. Complaints of "Black Hand" threats and extortion were also a common thing at the police station and in the private office of the court, where no spies might get a suspicion of the proceedings. Every effort of the authorities and of the better element among the Italians was fruitless in checking these conditions. They seemed rather to thrive in the face of determined opposition and arbitrary measures.

The City Judge, to use his own words, de ermined finally to fight fire with fire. Black Hand' agent will shoot me if I do not give him \$500 to-night," said a terrifled Italian citizen of good repute to the Judge one morning several months ago. "If I ask the police to help me he will blow my house up with dynamite; if I do not pay him he will kill me.

"Shoot him first," said the Judge, "and be sure to hit him in a vital spot. I will give you a permit to carry a gun." When the "Black Hand" agent called for the money that night a fusillade of bullets met him. He hasn't stopped running yet. The next morning at the conclusion of a session in the City Court Judge O'Connor issued a statement that brought upon his head the condemnation of many of those who are pleased to call them

selves the "better class" of citizens.
"I will give a permit," said he, "to every Italian citizen of good reputation in this city to carry a loaded revolver, and with the permit I will give instructions to each man to shoot at sight any so-called 'Black Hand' agent who attempts the extortion of mone under threat of punishment if his demands are not complied with; furthermore, if any Italian to whom I so issue a permit will give to an officer evidence concerning any of his countrymen who carry concealed weapons without a license and should be threatened by any lawless element for so doing I shall instruct him to use his gun in self-defence

and to take no chances with the criminals. The good citizens of the city, many of them held their breath in horror. greased the wheels on the ambulances and the patrol wagons. There was talk of im-

greased the wheels on the ambulances and the patrol wagons. There was talk of impeachment proceedings against the Judge. There was hubbub in general and an air of uncertainty in Utica. The Italians will even up old scores and say they were following the orders of the City Judge," said many of the doubting Uticans.

But nothing of the expected happened Scores of permits were issued to the better class of Italian citizens to carry loaded guns and with instructions to shoot at sight if necessary to defend their rights; but no shooting was done. The lawless element that had preyed upon the fears of the good citizens took a tumble without being shot. There were no complaints of "Black Hand" extortion, no more tearful appeals for secret aid against enemies who had threatened the lives of those who gave evidence against the law breakers

enemies who had threatened the lives of those who gave evidence against the law breakers in the Italian colony. The cutting and shooting affrays dropped off wonderfully, too, and the law took on a new dignity in the eyes of the peaceful Italians.

"Judga de Con a greata man," they said one to another; and they spread the news abroad quickly, mysteriously and effectively. The problems were solved. The City Judge was not impeached. The patrol and the ambulance wagons were not worn by excessive use. Peace was never so happy in Itlea as she is now.

UTICAN. UTICA, April 27.

Agricultural Notes

ost in the year ended March 31 last from disease and exposure: Sheep, 3.242,769; swine, 2.681,166; cattle, 2.220,995, and horses, 373,519, a total of 8.518. 449. Texas lost the most horses (34,496) and the most cattle (349,324); Montana lost the most she is (727,136), and Iowa the most swine (429,225).

The quantity of durum or macaroni wheat exorted from Atlantic and Gulf ports from Jul 1906, to March 15, 1907, was 14,258,671 bushels nearly twice as much as in the same period of 1905-96. Most of it is bought by the countries along the Mediterranean Sea, but shipments to Great Bremen constitute an important part of the total about one third. Italy is the chief buyer (6.208. 005 bushels), followed by France (2,803,618 bushels

and Germany (1.007,116 bushels). American imports of fruits in the eight months ded February last were of the value of \$16,086.2 Of this total bananas represented \$6.662.251, or \$1.4

Exports of American raw cotton in the first sever onths of this cotton year (ended March 2 amounted to 7,178,192 five hundred pound bales. the value of \$394.355,105. The increase over the ame period of 1905-06 cotton year was about 2,000. 000 bales, representing \$95,000,000. The oats crop of the United States in 1906 was the

largest in the world, 964,905,000 bushels. largest was Russia, e33,200,000 bushels, fofowed by Germany, 580,875,000 bushels. For the entire world the crop was 3.544,840,000 bushels, of which "all Europe" contributed 2,213,753,000 bushels.

The world's rice crop in 1905 totalled about 17 000,000,000 pounds, of which Asla contributed about 150,000,000,000 pounds. British India led will 70,691,000,000 pounds, followed by China with 60,000, 000,000 pounds. Japan's share was 14,500,000.00 pounds. The United States and the Philippines produced 955,000,000 pounds. South America's share was only 96,700,000 pounds, and Central Amlea's only 9,400,000 pounds. French Indo-China produced 5,000,000,000 pounds: Corea, 3,200,000,000 pounds, and Stam, 3,300,000,000 pounds. Hawarafsed 33,400,000 pounds, and the Philippines 541,000

900 pounds. All Europe produced 1.155.000.00 The 1906 cotton crop of Mexico was unusua large. Argentina's corn crop this year is very si

2,000,000 bushels, owing to drought and lo ? Last year the crop was 194,000,000 bushest. reage in corn is 7,043,000. Russla's 1906 potato crop was 956,807,118 bushel

Chief cotton stocks comparison, in bales A pril 5. Memphis. 153,290 it. Louis. Little Rock 36,076 Vicksburg.

Total. thirty-three cities. 480.753 466,019